

## SPORTS

### ANATOLY TARASOV: NO UNDERDOGS IN SARAJEVO



I'm happy to be able to say that I have witnessed all the White Olympics in which the USSR has taken part, said noted Soviet ice hockey coach Anatoly Tarasov in the run up to the Olympic tournament.

I will surely always remember our debut in 1956 when a totally unknown Soviet ice hockey team outplayed Canada, the originators of the game, and won their first Olympic gold ever. In 1960 I had a team of strong players who, unfortunately, lacked the spirit to win, and we wound up only in third place — and I will never forget our irritating defeat by the USA at Lake Placid.

I must say that our present national side has a big potential and excellent chances to come out on top in Sarajevo. There is no one player like our goalie Vladimir Tretyak, who

is clearly ahead of his time. He has a minimum two to three goal edge on any other counterpart. Nor has any other team a brilliant five with a combined age of 112 years — attackers Mekarov — Larionov — Krutov and defenders Felasov and Karanov — to say nothing of a coach like Viktor Tikhonov who also has a two or so goal advantage on any other coach.

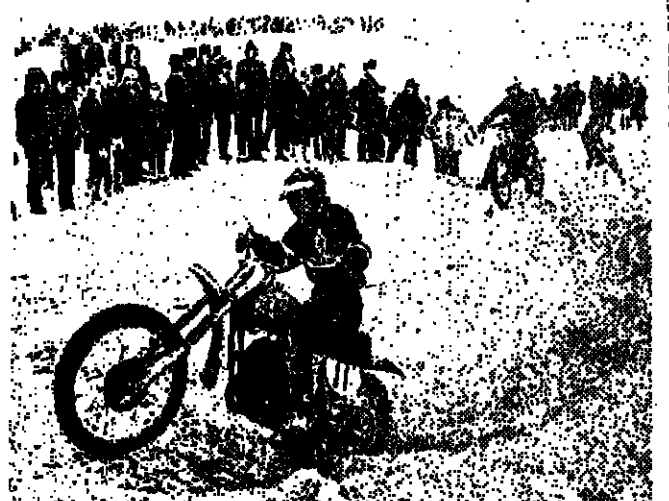
We have unquestionably the most advanced ice hockey school in the world. Still we are not keeping to ourselves as the Canadians used to do. Soviet hockey specialists disinterestedly share their experience with others, the game's advancement being their sole goal.

We recently held an open seminar in Korea and China. A strong Soviet team recently toured Canada, playing ten games with the host Olympic side, and doubtlessly benefited from the experience.

I got lots of letters from Soviet fans, some of them expressing well-justified indignation as to why Canada keeps sending obviously weak teams for the "Ivessle" prize tournament, whose players seek to make up for their inferior skill with foul play or, in plain English, by coming to blows.

It is on going wish to see a strong Canadian side at future tournaments — indeed, Canada has no lack of good players.

I wish our guys every success and hope they won't forget the lesson of 1980 — there are no underdogs at the Olympics.



As many as 30,000 Muscovites converged on the bank of the Moskva River, near the Kashira Highway recently for the "Vechernyaya Moskva" prize motor cycle cross-country race.

The 1st State Belt-Bearing Plant won the team event, repeating their 1976 performance and leaving the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute in second place.



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### U.S. BOXERS FAVOUR MORE CONTACTS

Contacts with Soviet boxers have always been exceptionally useful for us, L. Baker, president of the US amateur boxing federation and head of the American delegation, told a press conference. We regard them as an important stage in preparations for the next Olympics.

USA-USSR boxing matches have been held regularly since 1969, one year in Moscow and the next in Las Vegas. Despite serious differences between our

politicians we, sportsmen, reckon that mutual contacts are indispensable and useful for both nations. So far not a single match has been cancelled. This is not my first visit to Moscow and people have always been friendly to me here.

Of the 22 boxers in the American delegation nine have some experience of meeting their Soviet counterparts in the ring, while three of them have attended four such matches.

The upcoming official teams in Moscow will include weight categories, all team head coach Angelo. By tradition, after a match the victors of this country and the Soviet second adults sit in Kiev and Moscow.

Our photos show the American victory in training.

Photos by Andrei G.

### Track cyclists warming up in the mountains

Eminent track cycling coach Alexander Kuznetsov, from Leningrad, who has trained quite a few world and Olympic champions, believes that track riders should start off a season with road races. Last year this strategy won for his charges, Olympic champions Krasnov and Manakov, and Kuznetsov and Klenkov, a time of 4 min 14.44 sec, the best world 4 km team pursuit result ever, a feat they achieved at the Tournament of Soviet Nations.

A group of Leningrad cyclists opened this season, too, by taking part in the many-day international Tschira race high in the Venezuelan Andes. Good teamwork and the excellent shape and experience of the

two Alexanders — Krasnov and Klenkov — helped the USSR win the over 1,197 km team title in 90 hrs 24 min 48 sec, ahead of Colombia and Venezuela.

The individual winner was Venezuelan Carlos Alba, and seasoned Alexander Klenkov and budding Leonid Arkhipov, both of the USSR, placed second and third, with Krasnov in sixth place.

Of the 66 starters, 47 made it to the finish.

In the meantime, other hopefuls for the USSR Olympic team converged on the Kiyat-skoye track in Moscow for the national winter championship, winding up on January 31.

### BEARZOT IN MEXICO

Enzo Bearzot, head coach of Italy's world champions, has gone to Mexico to agree on a series of friendly matches with that country's national team next year.

A tour of Mexico, he said, will be one of the last and most important stages in preparation for the 1986 World Cup. We want to test the pitches which

will be used for the cup.

Bearzot, who led Italy to the 1982 world title in Spain, also stressed his side might meet several other Latin American teams in test games.

Italy has been spared the cup elimination games but it failed to make the European championship final.

Vladimir McMillin

### Hess and Stenmark catching up

Erika Hess of Switzerland and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden are the two of the most outstanding skiers in the world.

Two days after the last two Alpine stages, though falling to the special slalom at the moment, Italy, Erika Hess and Ingemar Stenmark, only nine less than Hanni Wenzel of Switzerland, Irene Epple of West Germany, and third with 128 points.

Observers believe that the Ing world cup holder, Ingemar Stenmark, who is the top 15, has a chance of winning an Olympic medal in Sarajevo. The women's slalom title, Tamara Moskalova of the USSR, is a poor sixth overall.

Over the past year, the debt of the developing nations to the Western countries rose by 110 thousand million dollars and new stands at 810 thousand million.

These figures were made public by the President of the World Bank, Alden W. Clausen. The developing countries were forced to spend 21 thousand million dollars more on paying the interest on their debts, which could not be covered by the new loans they received in 1983.



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## USA in breach of its international obligations

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has delivered a memorandum to the Department of State of the USA. This is published below in abridged form.

The Soviet side, reads the memorandum, deems it necessary to draw the attention of the American side to the latter's actions in the field of arms limitation. We have in mind America's approach towards the very process of arms limitation and arms reduction and towards the implementation of the legal and political obligations it has undertaken in this field.

Over a long period of time there has been cause for serious preoccupation on this score. On several occasions the Soviet side has raised pertinent questions with the American side. At the same time patience and restraint were displayed by the Soviet side in the hope that the American side would take due steps to correct the situation.

This has never happened however. On the contrary, we have seen an increase in such negative actions which have acquired

particular significance in the general context of the militarist policy being pursued by the present US administration.

The unprecedented scale of US military preparations, it is emphasized in the memorandum, runs counter to the generally recognized rules and principles of international law and to the basic Soviet-American agreements in which it is clearly stipulated that none of the sides shall aspire for military supremacy and that they will be guided in their relations by the principles of equality and equal security.

The number of cases in which the American side evades strict observance of specific legal or political obligations it has entered into and acts in circumlocution, if not in outright violation, of these obligations, is growing. This refers, among other agreements, to SALT-2.

Preoccupation is also caused by certain American actions with relation to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, on which sub-

ject the USSR has repeatedly addressed the American side.

The equivocal and essentially negative approach of the American side to the issue of arms limitation is also shown by the latter's attitude to the agreements on nuclear weapons underground tests and on the nuclear ban for peaceful purposes of 1974 and 1976. By not ratifying these agreements the USA has prevented a number of important measures from coming into effect aimed at achieving better confidence in the strict implementation of the agreements.

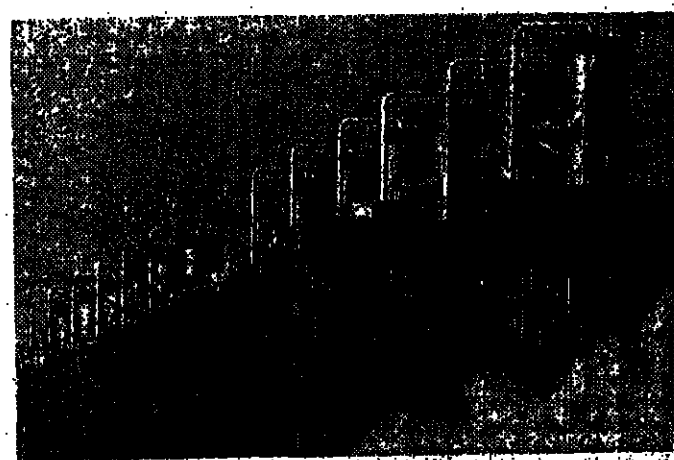
The issue of the American attitude towards the obligations it has undertaken is acquiring an increasingly serious and acute nature, it is stressed in the memorandum. The Soviet side raises the matter not for the sake of more polemics. Very important issues, confidence in the first place, are at stake.

(For the complete text of the memorandum see the Supplement to the next issue of the "Moscow News" weekly.)



### Round the Soviet Union

THE 300-TONNE RECTIFYING COLUMN BUILT AT THE OIL MACHINE-BUILDING PLANT IN VOLGOGRAD HAS COMPLETED A CRUISE ALONG THE VOLGA AND IN THE CASPIAN SEA. Due to become part of a major electrode coke production complex, being built at the Novolipetsk oil refinery, it will help more than double output. The huge metallic cylinder, about 50 m long and nearly five m in diameter, was towed by water, and a special motor-vehicle train brought from Gorky transported it overland to the refinery.



An installation for processing gas at the Urengoi gas condensate field in Tyumen (Western Siberia). More than 15 thousand million cu m of natural gas passes through this installation every year.

## USSR Central Statistical Board's report

- In 1983, the USSR's national income went up by 14.5 thousand million rubles to stand at more than 630 (thousand million rubles (in actual prices)).
- Our country has produced: 630 thousand million cu m of gas, 618 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate, and 245 million tonnes of iron ore.
- The main Urengoi-Pomary-Uzborod gas pipeline, a unique project in world construction technology, was commissioned ahead of schedule.
- More than ten million people had their housing conditions improved.
- The volume of foreign trade reached 127 thousand million rubles.
- As of January 1, 1984, the population of the Soviet Union stood at 273.6 million people.

### Andrei Gromyko arrives in Bucharest

Bucharest. The Party and Government Delegation of the USSR, led by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrei Gromyko, arrived in Bucharest for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of Romania.

### EUROPEAN WOMEN FOR PEACE

Berlin. Serious concern in view of the threat of thermonuclear war caused by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in some West European countries was expressed by delegates attending an emergency consultative meeting here of women's organizations from 26 European countries, the United States and Canada.

The main task of the democratic women's movement at present, it was stressed, is to fight for a return to the situation which existed before the appearance of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe. With this in view, a strategy of anti-war actions to be taken by women was worked out.

The meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to the delegates of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Hope was expressed in the appeal that the Conference would make a significant contribution to the creation of a climate of trust and to the strengthening of security in Europe.

"Down With Pinochet!", "Democracy Now!" — these were the chants at the demonstrations, strikes, and protest marches daily taking place in Chile against political terror, unemployment, poverty and hunger. The demonstrators demand the return of democracy, freedom and social progress in that country.

Photo Camera Press-TASS

These figures come from a USSR Central Statistical Board's report, "The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union in 1983", which is commented on below by Leonid UMANSKIY, head of the Department of Statistical Information.

1983, of the eleventh five-year (1981-1985) plan period, saw a further rise in the USSR's national economy, an improvement in the qualitative indices, and an increase in the rate of economic growth as compared with the two previous years of the five-year plan. In industry, for instance, absolute growth was 1.3 times higher than average growth in 1981-1982. New achievements in science and technology and complex mechanization and automation were introduced on a consistent basis throughout the national economy. This considerably facilitated work for employees and has had a positive effect on rises in productivity of labour. 24 thousand inventions and nearly four million innovative proposals originating from scientists, blue-collar workers, engineers, farmers and specialists in agriculture, were put to good use.

The volume of industrial production increased by four per cent as compared with 1982, with planned growth being 3.2 per cent, and 68 per cent of the increase was achieved through rises in productivity of labour. As planned, growth in output of consumer items (4.3 per cent) was higher than in output of production technologies (3.9 per cent).

The Food Programme adopted in May 1982 is being successfully implemented. 1983 saw an increase in the output of grain, sugar beet, and in other field crops. The state resources of grain completely meet the needs of the population in bread and bread products. Considerable progress was made in animal husbandry. State purchases of milk, cattle and poultry went up by nine per cent as compared with 1982, and of eggs and wool by four per cent. Quotas for the purchase of animal products have been overfulfilled.

In 1983, nearly two hundred new state enterprises were commissioned and two million flats were built, along with new schools, hospitals, kindergartens, creches, shops, canteens, cafes, and cinemas. Capital investment in the national economy in 1983 through all sources of financing amounted to over 150 thousand million rubles, or to five per cent more than in 1982.

In 1983, as in previous years full employment was ensured for all able-bodied members of the population. There was a 4.6 per cent increase in payments and discounts to the population from the public consumption funds, in the form of free medical aid, education (at colleges and universities included), pensions, scholarships to students, payment of annual and sick leave, etc. The structure of state and cooperative retail trade has improved. There were considerable increases in the sale of animal husbandry products and fruit (including citrus and, particularly, in sales of durable consumer goods such as large-capacity refrigerators and deep freezers (by 17 per cent), colour television sets (ten per cent), radios of all types (six per cent), and cars (six per cent).



KING HUSSEIN  
CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

Amman, King Hussein of Jordan has condemned Tel Aviv's actions aimed at annexing the occupied Arab lands and has confirmed resolve to continue the struggle for their liberation. Speaking at a press conference here, he stressed that an obstacle on the road towards the solution of the Middle East problem was the refusal by Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and the continued construction of para-military Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands.

King Hussein stressed the im-

portance of Soviet participation in the search for a political settlement in the Middle East. The USSR is making a sizeable contribution towards the maintenance of efforts aimed at peace in the region, he said.

King Hussein denied allegations that Jordan is to accept military aid from America to the tune of 220 million dollars for the establishment of the Jordanian rapid deployment force. We have no plans to set up forces under such a name, he declared.

BUDDHISTS SUPPORT  
CALLS FOR PEACE

Moscow. It is necessary to put an immediate end to the precarious situation in the world, caused by the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. This is the desire of millions of people in all countries. They see the precipice over which the evil forces, in their lust for world domination, are seeking to push mankind. Thus spoke Hamba Lama Harkhugla Gaden, the head of the Buddhists of Mongolia and President of the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference, in conversation with a Soviet correspondent.

We, Buddhists, support the calls for peace, which are being made in all parts of the world. Following the teaching of Buddha we believe that life is the

greatest treasure, the religious leader said.

Hamba Lama Harkhugla Gaden expressed confidence that all Buddhists in Asian countries, following the precepts of their great teacher, and all people of goodwill would support the decisions and appeals of the forum of peace forces now being held in West Berlin.

It is our sacred duty to make sure that the tragic fate of the residents of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated. Efforts must be exerted to see to it that leaders of all countries join the Soviet Government in its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is the duty of conscience, Gaden said.

## JAPANESE OPPOSE TOMAHAWKS

Tokyo. A National Council of the anti-Tomahawk Movement—a new association of public organizations—has been set up in Japan. The movement is opposed to the American administration's plans to start to deploy, in June of this year, cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on board ships of the Seventh American Fleet, based in Japanese ports. At a two-day constituent assembly in the cities of Yokohama and Yokosuka a programme out-

lining the Council's activities was adopted. These include mass rallies and other gatherings in different parts of the country protesting against Washington's sinister plans, and the collection of signatures to an appeal demanding the American decision to deploy cruise missiles in the Pacific. A centre for gathering information about the Pentagon's numerous installations on Japanese soil is also to be set up in Tokyo.



O.K., pop, pay up, or else...

Drawing by R. Vysotsky and A. Rekenenko

## VICTIMS OF RACIST AGGRESSION

Luanda. South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola has brought incalculable distress and suffering to the civilians in that country's southern regions. According to the PRA state secretary on social matters, about 350 thousand Angolans have been forced to flee their homes in the provinces of Kunene, Huila and Cuendo.

Cubango in an attempt to escape artillery attacks and raids by South African fighter-bombers and the atrocities of UNITA terrorists, fleeing said J. Stockwell, a Sandinista armed forces unit detachment of people's defence, therefore, wreaked havoc on the defenceless population, killing and kidnapping local peasants.

In order to supply information with weapons and other equipment, the CIA established a series of bases from Honduras to Nicaragua.

## A COUNTRY OF TERROR

Paris. The pro-American regime in El Salvador has long made a practice of terror, and the torture and murder of civilians. A manifestation of this terror is the setting fire to entire villages and the killing of all citizens suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas. In 1982 alone 98 villages were razed in atrocious bombings. This was reported to an international lawyers' symposium in Paris, "International Humanitarian Law and Conflict in El Salvador" by Salvador Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The troops of the dictator, Alvaro Magaña, he stressed, mete out brutal treatment to prisoners of war, including the wounded and the medical personnel tending them. All of them without exception are tortured and most are killed. The USA, an accomplice in the crimes, is steadily increasing its military aid to the collapsing criminal puppet regime. On behalf of the National Liberation Front Samayoa urged the lawyers and the world's progressive public to do something to influence the regime in El Salvador to end its brutality against defenceless civilians and to respect international norms of treatment of prisoners of war.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© The Reagan administration intends to make sharp turns in military and economic aid to the Salvadoran regime in 1983 fiscal year. This has been announced by L. Mokey, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

© The Nakasone Government has decided to lower by 25 per cent Japan's expenditure on American loans.

ADMISSIONS  
BY FORMER SP

Managua. Terror, using murder and economic coercion are being used by the CIA against Nicaragua. More than 200 of its agents are participating directly in these actions, John Stockwell, former CIA official, said here.

The CIA finances and the counter-revolutionary groups and smuggles them to Nicaragua from Honduras to overthrow, despite Washington's backing, said J. Stockwell, a Sandinista armed forces unit detachment of people's defence, therefore, wreaked havoc on the defenceless population, killing and kidnapping local peasants.

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© The Labour Party in Britain has resolutely condemned the American administration's policies in Central America. It has released a report on the situation in the region drawn up by Labour MPs Stewart Holland and Donald Anderson who last December visited a number of Central American countries.

© The tribes of Saburi and Mirzehlai have returned to the Afghan province of Jawzjan from Pakistani territory. Many tens of thousands of Afghan citizens have returned over the past few months having left the country after being influenced by deceitful counter-revolutionary propaganda.

DID THE VATICAN  
HIDE NAZIS?

Washington. New leads in firming press reports that the Vatican helped conceal Nazi criminals after the Second World War to protect them from just punishment have been made public. These have been based on a secret report of the State Department dated 1982.

According to the CBS TV company, some Catholic priests with the approval of Pope Pius XII, created a "quiet places", mainly in Latin American countries. The CIA is said to have used these "quiet places" to hide Nazi criminals. The CIA is said to have used these "quiet places" to hide Nazi criminals. The CIA is said to have used these "quiet places" to hide Nazi criminals.

Despite all the ploys by the counter-revolution, the conspiracy against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, backed by Washington and the forces of reaction in the region is clearly suffering one defeat after another.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© The Argentine authorities have cancelled restrictions on the distribution of literature which had been imposed by the military regimes, says a statement released by the Cultural Secretariat at the Ministry of Education and Justice in Buenos Aires.

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## PEOPLE

In this presidential election year, President Reagan has appointed "his man" to stand at the head of the Justice Department, said the American Senator, Joseph Biden commenting on the appointment to this position of Edwin Meese, formerly the Counselor to the President of the United States.

Observers believe that the ultra-conservative Meese, who supports a tough style of leadership, is needed by the master of the White House first and foremost in order to suppress the investigation, highly undesirable for the administration in an election year, into the resounding scandal caused by the theft of government documents during the 1980 election campaign by Reagan's people. There is every evidence that the efforts in this direction taken by Attorney General William French Smith were regarded as obviously insufficient by the White House. Edwin Meese will not be guilty of such "negligence", as he is personally interested in preventing a further escalation of the scandal, since he is involved in it in a rather uneasy way.

Local newspapers point out that being one of Reagan's closest advisers during the 1980 election campaign, he must know of the ramified system of political espionage established to beat their Democratic rivals by the Republicans during the 1980 election campaign. This has become obvious from the memorandum found in his personal archives which clearly states that the secret information about the plans and activities of the Democrats is "reliable", since it comes from those circles closely linked with the staff members of Carter's campaign.

Spain. Mass demonstrations of protest against the government's plans to axe about sixty thousand jobs have been held by shipyard and steel workers in the North of Spain. During rallies in the major industrial centres of Vigo and Lodi ten thousand workers expressed their anger at the threat of new dismissals.

In the photo: shipbuilders from Vigo have formed a human chain to pass through the streets in a protest demonstration.

Photo TASS

Science  
and technologyQUARTZ LAMP  
INSTEAD OF CHLORINE

Hungarian specialists have come up with an original method of rendering drinking water harmless. As is generally known the sun kills harmful microorganisms. This happens under the influence of ultraviolet and infrared rays. If powerful quartz lamps are mounted on waterworks their light which resembles solar rays will kill all microorganisms in the sedimentation tank.

HOW TO MEASURE  
A BIRD'S METABOLISM

Ornithologists have always been keen to find out more about the metabolism processes of birds in flight. Various experiments have been conducted, including those carried out in a special air tunnel. West German researcher, M. Polus, from Nuremberg, recently came up with an ingenious device weighing just ten grammes and making it possible to measure more accurately the amount of air needed by birds, specifically a domesticated pigeon, in flight. The air exhaled by the pigeon passes from the back via a small pipe to a plastic bag fixed on its side, which, when full, is automatically sealed and jettisoned.

## EEC: STEEL INDUSTRY DEADLOCKED

Brussels. The ministers of economy and industry have failed to reach a decision on the Common Market's Council of Ministers session without being able to predict any prospects for the EEC steel industry being taken out of the profound and long-drawn-out crisis. The session dedicated itself to the most acute problems of that industry which are exacerbated by the protectionist policies of Washington and a number of restrictions on the imports of high-grade European steel to the United States.

It was admitted by Etienne Davignon, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, who addressed the session that the emergency measures which were taken by the Commission to save the industry from complete collapse have so far failed to produce any results. He said that in 1983 the smelting of steel in the EEC countries, far from becoming stabilized, in fact dropped to 99.4 million tonnes, as compared with 111.4 million tonnes in 1982.

## France consolidates its foothold in Chad

Paris. The French High Command has moved another four Jaguar attack planes, two refuelling planes and a reconnaissance aircraft from Gabon to Chad. In N'Djamena, a spokesman for the commander of the French invasion force, General Jean-Pol, confirmed the "arrival" of such "new planes". News agencies report hectic preparations for the interventionists for an onslaught against the forces of the Interim Government of National Unity, which enjoys much popular support. The N'Djamena regime Information Minister, Mahamat Soumaila, has

urged Paris to respond to the setback in the Ziga area where the French Air Force suffered losses by launching an all-out offensive. In a statement published here, the Foreign Affairs Ministry notes that France is carefully studying the military situation in Chad. At an emergency meeting with the national defence and foreign affairs ministers, President Mitterrand reviewed the "new situation" that has developed in that African nation. The French public is worried by France's growing involvement in this internal conflict.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## TOOL FOR ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that Washington, the main headquarters for modern economic war, is again using that old weapon of the cold war days—the Coordinating Committee for Control of Strategic Exports to Communist Countries (COCOM) which was set up back in 1949 to monitor the exports of so-called strategic goods to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

As the Reagan administration moved into the White House it put forward a programme for modernizing COCOM. This programme clearly reveals a desire to turn it into a major centre for another cold war. The United States is seeking to turn COCOM from a consultative agency into a trade and political body whose decisions would be binding on all its members and be endowed with legal powers. Washington insists on expanding the staff of COCOM and its monitoring functions by employing military experts.

In practical terms, this amounts not merely to toughening of a system of bans, but to an attempt at setting up a sort of "economic NATO" as the main tool in the economic war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

## DIRECTION FROM OVERSEAS

Commenting on a secret meeting between US and South African representatives, which discussed ways of "destabilizing" the government of Angola, PRAVDA points out that "direction" from overseas is plainly evident in South Africa's aggressive incursions, and in the provocations and sabotage which the racist leaders resorted to immediately after the Angolan people gained independence in 1975. The Pretoria regime has been selected as the main weapon of American subversive policy against Angola and other "frontline" states in southern Africa.

The present US administration describes such a policy towards the region in general and Angola in particular as a "constructive" one. But the White House still has to face up to the hard fact that its connivance with the racist and anti-popular bandit formations is aimed against independent African countries and at a "recolonization" of the continent, the newspaper emphasizes.

## THE VICTIMS OF 'PEACE-LOVERS'

As never before, the Lebanese tragedy displays the anti-Arab essence of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, writes the weekly, ZA RUBEZHOM. The policies of Washington and Tel Aviv have not brought the solution of topical urgent problems any nearer in the Middle East rather, they are causing new and insurmountable obstacles to pile up in the way of a settlement of the long-drawn-out Middle East conflict. To the solution of the guns from American warships, Israel is carrying out intense preparations for new aggressive adventures, such as those planned against Syria and the Palestinians. The invaders' incursion onto Lebanese soil has had tragic results, and conservative estimates put the number of civilians dead in Lebanon last year at 3,240.

Giving support to the just struggles of the Arab peoples and consistently coming out in favour of a political settlement of the Middle East problems, the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned of the danger stemming from the present course taken by Washington and Tel Aviv in Lebanon. The American administration and its Israeli mercenaries will not be able to avoid responsibility for the crimes against the Lebanese or for the consequences of the situation in the Middle East for international security.

## OIL PRICES IN 1990

Examining the dynamics of oil prices, the MISROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHODNARODNIYE OTNOSHENIYA magazine stresses that up to the end of the 80s the general outline of the increasingly acute situation is becoming clearer and new factors are emerging promoting another spiral in the growth of oil prices, especially by the end of the decade. Thus the lowering of liquid fuel prices at the beginning of the current decade weakened the stimuli for further measures in energy saving and led to a rise in large-scale investment in the production of synthetic fuel. Such phenomena as a stabilization (or even reduction) in export surpluses of the OPEC nations in connection with the predicted quick growth in domestic demand for oil in this group of countries are quite possible. Also quite likely is the weakening of stimuli to increase production of fuel in the countries of the Arabians peninsula since their profits on rents capitalized in the West will become an increasingly substantial contribution to their payment balances. Finally, those OPEC nations with little oil will presumably not be overanxious to waste their dwindling and unrecoverable stocks of natural wealth—the main source of their income—by selling it at prices which dissatisfy them, the magazine points out.

## OF INTEREST

Which name is the most fashionable?

"The Daily Telegraph" of Britain published the results of an original investigation—the most popular names in Britain last year. It turned out that the most widespread names were James and Charlotte.

A talking  
garbage bin

To clean up the city parks specialists in Brussels thought up a rather novel idea. They placed a bin made of a funny human shape in the centre of the park. The bin, a recreation area. When a scrap of paper, an old coin or a cigarette butt is deposited in the bin it feels with a loud "Thank!" The invention has stimulated tremendous interest among the local children who have now abandoned all other games in favour of robbing the paths for hours on end in search of garbage.

Handwritten note: "The bin is a talking garbage bin." (This is a reproduction of the original image, so the text is as it appears.)



### Round the Soviet Union

● AN AUTOMATIC PUMPING STATION IS SUPPLYING WATER FROM THE GLACIER RIVER KHAIDZHABA TO THE FIELDS OF THE UZOURUM STATE FARM IN KIRGHIZIA. This gave farmers an opportunity to irrigate crops in rotation on about 500 hectares of land. Already about 1,000 pumping stations in this Central Asian republic help boost the harvest. They made it possible to raise water to almost inaccessible Alpine plots thus bringing the area of irrigated ploughlands to one million hectares.

● THE SCIENTISTS OF TAJIKISTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE EXTRACTED ARSENIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE WASTE WATERS OF STEEL PLANTS WITH THE AID OF A PENICILLIN FUNGUS. Quickly growing colonies of microorganisms can process the particles of arsenic into a gaseous state. This makes it possible to ensure the purity of metallurgical drain waters with the complete utilization of poisonous waste.

● A MIGHTY FLOW OF GAS WITH CONDENSATE HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE NIKHNIYE DAOI DEPOSIT IN SAKHALIN (AN ISLAND NEAR THE EASTERN SHORES OF ASIA). The daily yield is half a million cu m of raw gas. This is the first time such an amount from one well has been obtained on the island.

● THE MAP OF AVAILABLE RAW BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY ZONE HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE TRANSBAIKAL COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. It proves that the areas along the railway line possess all the materials needed for the future building industry in the territory, making it possible to choose with maximum efficiency the arrangement of plants and factories. Scientists envisaged the possibility of using not only traditional raw materials but also the wastes from mining and ore concentration enterprises. According to reports, each tonne of cement is twice as cheap there as in other districts of the country.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### ANCIENT GLACIERS

Science academies in this country and Poland have agreed to set up a joint working group in order to study the history of the ancient glacial epoch and its influence on present-day natural environment. The newspaper PRAVDA writes that the group will send expeditions to explore territories in the two countries. One of the leaders from the Polish side is Professor Jan Superczynski, Director of the Torun Institute of Geography, while the Soviet group is led by Professor A. Valchko of the Geography Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The study of traces of permafrost which has been there for many years, as well as fragments of fossilized soils and buried remains of flora and fauna will take place during the exploration. The eventual aim is to discover the most important peculiarities in the development of nature, as well as to reconstruct the natural surroundings in which modern man came into being. The Soviet and Polish explorers have given priority to finding joint solutions to very important theoretical problems, and to trace the roots out of which the natural environment which surrounds us has grown. The knowledge of the past will help us in predicting the future.

#### A GLANCE AT A FOREST FROM 'FLYING' LAB

Understanding the forests of the taiga in all their diversity, even getting the measurements of the trunks of pines, spruces and birches has been made easier by a new method of control over the conditions and resources of timber — remote assessment, stresses the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT paper, its inventor Valery

## MARAL — THE WEALTH OF ALTAI

Maral... this word conjures up the rumbling mountain echoes in the Altai and Sayany mountains, where this species of deer, the biggest found in the Soviet Union lives. What makes this graceful animal really handsome are its antlers, that grow each spring and are shed annually. They are very powerful, with six to seven points which bend forwards and backwards.

From time immemorial people in South-East Asia have believed in the curative power of maral antlers. The quick growth of antlers in maral attracted attention; such rapid growth, it was thought, could not take place without stimulants. Hence the attempts to use young antlers for tonic medicines.

In the days before maral were domesticated, they had to be shot to obtain the antlers. The work of an antler hunter was both difficult and dangerous. For weeks he had to roam the taiga and mountains stalking the valuable beast. A hunter's life was often at risk because the marals were both wild, and dangerous. The irregular shooting of marals resulted in a drop in their population and this went on until the 40s when the domestication of marals began in the south Altai (where most of the species live) with maral-breeding state farms being set up there. These photos were taken on one of the farms which are usually small in terms of territory and well equipped. There are also posts for preserving antlers, the mass-scale cutting of which takes place in late June-early July. 15 pairs of antlers can be obtained during the average lifetime of a buck with the weight of antlers reaching 20 kg.



Up to 60 per cent of young antlers procured annually are exported to Japan, Singapore, Hongkong and Thailand. Pantocrine, a valuable substance used for making medicines, is obtained from antlers which is why the latter are so sought after. Pantocrine is used to reduce fatigue, stimulate cardiac activity, and to help wounds heal more quickly.

Lina FURSOVA



### ROBOTS ONLY IN THE SHOP

The fabrication of metal production areas, where workers have been fully replaced by robots, has started at plant making precision tools in Odessa, a port on the Black Sea. The industry will help raise productivity when making intricate shaped tools. Each such "deserted shop" according to specialists, will pay in two years.

The machine-tool building enterprises of Odessa occupy the leading place in USSR in the production of precision metal-cutting gear for instrument-making and automobile industries. The past five years they led the production of 12 specially controlled lathes and drilling machines.

These machine tools are in demand on the world market. Made in Odessa, they are exported to more than 60 countries, including the U.S., Japan, France, and the Republic of Germany.

### GAS FIELDS

#### IN THE CASPIAN

The off-shore gas fields of the Caspian have become the suppliers of natural gas to the country's oldest fuel area. The output last year was about 14,000 million cu m. The development of gas fields helps step up the use of gas in the republics of Georgia and Armenia have been transferred to the Transcaucasian pipeline.

The amount received from the Caspian shall be 10 million cu m more than envisaged by the state plan. This is the result of a more active exploitation of wells and automation of the main production processes.

A major automated gas distribution area is taking shape near the Buz Island off the south of Baku, where the first wells in the Caspian were drilled. In the first days of the year, separating and transporting gas and condensate began rating.

A major automated gas distribution area is taking shape near the Buz Island off the south of Baku, where the first wells in the Caspian were drilled. In the first days of the year, separating and transporting gas and condensate began rating.

sixties in Tbilisi, and Baku, and later in Kharkov, Tashkent and Yerevan. The construction of underground railway lines has been started in the current five-year period (1981-1985) in Gorky, Kuybyshev, Minsk, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk and Dnepropetrovsk. Metro lines are being designed for Alma-Ata and Baku. The opening of the Metro in the Byslovostan capital will be a major event in 1984, the newspaper writes. Minsk will become the ninth city in the USSR to have its own Metro. The first stretch to be constructed in Minsk is 8.6 kilometres long. It has eight stations and will link the railway terminal with the city centre and industrial area.

#### FORMULA FOR MARITAL HAPPINESS

It is said that all unhappy families are unhappy in their own way. However, research carried out by a group of specialists from the Estonian city of Tartu shows that there are a number of dominant reasons causing families to fall apart, says Enn-Margit Tiiu, the leader of the group, writing in the LBSNAYA MYSHLENNOST newspaper. These reasons can be classified under several headings. The researchers believe that marriages consummated after 100, most of too long acquaintance are the least stable. In the first instance the husband and wife know each other too little, and in the other the emotional value of the relationship is deflated. The ideal couple are those in which the husband's education is on a par, or even higher than the wife's.

These and many other data have enabled specialists from the Tartu group to study the anatomy of a marriage, to evolve a mathematical pattern of the stability of a marriage for a computer. Their formula makes it possible to take into account a number of factors and regularities. Things like temperament, love for children, external appearance, and habits are taken into consideration.

### Places to visit

## House by the Nikitskiye Gates

This building by the Nikitskiye Gates is widely known. It houses the Flat-Museum of a great writer. On the wall outside the main entrance is a memorial plaque: "A. M. Gorky lived here in 1931-1938".

In this house the writer spent the last five years of his life crowded with creative writing, social work, and interesting meetings. Everything one sees in the rooms bears the imprint of the writer's tastes, habits, and interests.

The house is remarkable for its architecture. It was built at the turn of the century by the Moscow architect, Pyotr Shekhtel, also responsible for the Old Art Theatre building, the Yaroslavl Railway Station, and other structures in this city.

During recent restoration work the entire interior with its aquatic theme was redecorated.



## THE END OF A LEGEND

The mystery of the "live" Alpine lake on Kugunda glacier in Kirghizia has been unraveled. According to the legends of mountain dwellers in the Pamir-Alai Region a strange animal has long been inhabiting the waters there. A team of glaciologists studying that area were lucky: they were eyewitnesses to a phenomenon which probably gave rise to this legend. Before their eyes the smooth surface of the lake suddenly tipped and then a mighty jet resembling a geyser sprouted into the sky.

Researchers came to the conclusion that inner canals linked the lake with the glacier situated somewhat higher. The cavity in the glacier is regularly blocked by a huge chunk of ice. For a certain length of time it prevents the flow of thawed ice collected in the cavity. When there is enough water accumulated the ice barrier bursts open and a noisy gusher sprouts up in the centre of the lake. The original valve then again locks up the canal. So spells the end of a legend.

## FRUITS OF THE CANDY TREE

The harvest of the candy tree has ripened in Azerbaijan. Tall trees are covered with fancy bunches of light brown fruit. They are easily shaken off the tree and when they become overripe they drop to the ground. This juicy and meaty fruit is used in cooking in a fresh form and when made into confectionery has the amazing taste of chocolate and melon.

The saplings of the candy tree, whose native land is China, were imported from the Black Sea coast in the 30s and planted in the Shirvan, Steppe, at the Geokchal base of the Azerbaijan scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. They have since grown into 10-metre high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

"Wrought Metal in Russia" is the title of an exhibition at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. On view are objects produced by the firm of Faberge as well as samples of household items, furniture and weapons made by Russian masters between the end of the 17th and early 20th centuries.

This is the first exhibition of its kind to be arranged by the museum. It includes more than 100 exhibits which reflect the history of the art of metalworking in Russia at the highest peak of its development. It familiarizes visitors with the broad possibilities for the use of metal in the applied arts, helps them to appreciate the strong points of the Russian masters in this field, and to distinguish between the distinct features of individual metalworking centres in Russia.

The first silver dinner service appeared in Russia early in the 18th century. It was made in 1711 on Peter the Great.

The manufacture of silverware dinner sets reflected the new trends which Peter the Great, the great Russian reformer, had brought about. Under his rule, numerous social changes began to take place. These changes made themselves felt in the

home and were reflected in everyday life styles and in dress. At this time the first Russian-made vases, chandeliers and candlesticks made their appearance as well as writing sets for desks. Silver samovars, tea-pots and sugar bowls became fashionable. A century and a half later, jewellery made by the Russian firm of Faberge became very popular both in Russia and far beyond its frontiers. This famous firm was founded in 1842 by Gustav Faberge who came to St Petersburg from the Baltic area. In 1870, the firm was taken over by Gustav's son, Carl, a man of wide education, of fine artistic taste and an enormously fertile imagination. During the half a

century he managed his family's firm, he made a notable contribution to the development of Russian jewellery. Faberge pieces are renowned for their originality and exquisite workmanship as well as for the wide variety of precious stones and decorative techniques employed.

### Science and technology

#### TECHNIQUES OF THE FUTURE

The Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute is one of the research centres for developing new generations of accelerators.

The laboratories of the Uko-ritel association are now working on the development of Uragan—the first leading sample of the Institute's ion accelerator possessing a high capacity radiation beam. This equipment will be applied in metallurgy and machine-building. Such accelerators, equipped with computers and other technology can help carry out precise analysis and determine the presence or absence of the smallest amount of harmful admixtures. Moreover, the object being analysed — metal, gas, liquid — is not subjected to deformation and destruction. There are wide prospects for using such complexes in the sphere of ecology and environmental protection. This refers especially to control over air contamination as well as river, lake and sea waters. Accelerators can also be used in microelectronic technology for special processing of semiconductor materials whose quality considerably improves after the influence of radiation. And in investigations of some materials it is simply impossible to do without using accelerators.

#### COOPERATION OF AQUANAUTS

Soviet and French experts are cooperating in processing for oil and gas in the shelf zone of the Barents Sea. Special ships and equipment are used to drill wells.

Manned self-contained SM-170 and Moana submarine apparatuses have been supplied by the French company of Comex Industries. The SM-170 has a compartment for aquanauts, which takes divers to their place of work and ensures their activity at depths of up to 300 metres. The purpose of the second probe is to explore the sea bed and to examine hydrotechnical facilities and structures, including underwater pipelines on the shelf where prospecting for deposits at depths of up to 400 metres is in progress.

Though the tests are conducted in storm conditions they are rather successful as has been confirmed by joint dives undertaken by the aquanauts of both countries to great depths.

Boris PALTUSOV



The photos: items made by the Tula masters in the 18th and 19th centuries; bells from the firm of Faberge; Faberge's lily of the valley.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES

# YEVGENY SVETLANOV



In an interview, the Soviet conductor, Yevgeny Svetlanov, said: "A composer leaves behind him his music, a poet his poetry, a writer his books, an artist his paintings, while a musician leaves us the heritage of performing traditions."

Svetlanov, himself, has inherited and further developed the traditions initiated by Nikolai Golovanov, conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

It may seem strange, but I knew that I would become a conductor as long as I remember myself, recalls Svetlanov. The Bolshoi has been his second home since early in life. His father was a soloist at the Bolshoi, and his mother an extra. His parents often took Yevgeny to concerts and one day at one of them an amusing incident occurred: the six-year-old boy jumped onto a seat and began to wave his hands vigorously trying to catch up with the rhythm of the music. Golovanov, who saw this, said: "He has the makings of a conductor."

Svetlanov graduated from the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute and then from the Moscow Conservatory as a specialist in composition, conducting and piano. For some time after graduation he worked on the radio. Between 1954 and 1965 he travelled the road from trainee (for a year) to Chief Conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre, being appointed to this post at the age of 35. It was here that his artistic principles and affinity to Golovanov were revealed. This affinity first and foremost lies in his adoration of the unifying traditions of classical music, particularly Russian and Soviet.

Then comes his belief in the domination of music in an opera house. Even if it is based on first-rate literary material, an opera is an independent work of musical and dramatic art, he says. At the Bolshoi Svetlanov began by conducting "The Maid of Pskov"; this was followed by "The Tsar's Bride" and "Sadko" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and then by Borodin's "Prince Igor". In the operatic genre he was attracted by monumental large-scale works with choral scenes. In conducting them, he listens to and conveys "the voice of centuries" bringing out the majestic imagery, the power and the glory of Russian opera. Svetlanov conducted ballets such as "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and Glazunov's "Raymonda". It was at his suggestion that the Bolshoi staged Yano Muradeli's opera, "Oktyabr", and Boris Bartik's ballet, "The Miraculous Mandarin". Also in the theatre's repertoire is the ballet, "The Red Guller Rose" to music by Svetlanov.

While giving his preference to recent years to symphony music, Yevgeny Svetlanov has not broken his ties with the Bolshoi. Recently, for instance, he has staged Verdi's Otello for the theatre which he conducts. "I have never experienced conducting of such power," soloist Alexander Vornishilo recalls. "Svetlanov lived Verdi's music and forced it to flow through our hearts. He did not tell us how to sing—forte or piano, he showed us with his hands."

A short while ago, a new production of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh", opened at the Bolshoi, conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

Margaret ANOKHINA

## Unusual documentary

The history of the search for old folk songs is the theme of a documentary "Svishkatsa" now being filmed by Georgian director Soso Chikidze. It condenses the theme of his first picture "Old Georgian Songs" which he made while studying at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography.

The co-author of my new film is the leader of the Rustavi pop group, Anzor Erkomaishvili, says Chikidze. Several years ago in Moscow he found a recording dating back to the

start of the century of largely unknown old songs done by Record, a company with a branch in Tbilisi. Another equally interesting find was made in Leningrad—a recording of a performance by a Georgian choir of long-livers. It turned out it was made by Ernst Bachman—a noted Swedish folklorist who worked in Leningrad in the 30s. A film crew recently went to Sweden to film Bachman's recollections of the Caucasian veterans.

## ALL-UNION BALLET COMPETITION

The all-Union competition of balletmasters and dancers will be held in Moscow in mid-March.

46 competitors from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Yashkar-Ola, Cheboksary, Krasnoyarsk, Tallinn, Kharkov, and Dnepropetrovsk will take part in the two rounds of the bal-

letmaster section of the contest. A large group of entrants come from the balletmaster department of the Lunacharsky State Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow and from the Rimsky-Korsakov State Conservatoire in Leningrad. The competition numbers are basically created to the music of Soviet composers and on themes.

The ballet competition, lasting three rounds, will be held on March 19. Over 25 cities in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan will be represented. The jury will be headed by chief balletmaster of the Bolshoi Theatre Yuri Ghe-

## 'MY KARA-KALPAKIA'

"My Kara-Kalpakia" is the name that artist Nikolai Kornilov, who comes from that autonomous republic, has given to an exhibition of his works that has opened in the foyer (Blue Hall) of the Zaryadye Cinema, in Moscow.

Having combined two professions in his artistic career—that of artist and journalist—Nikolai Kornilov travelled all over Kara-Kalpakia. His sketches, drawings and paintings reflect the history of the republic, its legends and its past and present-day life. His work leaves no one indifferent. It at-

tracts attention by its inimitable subject-matter, lush colours, and its evocation of national atmosphere.

I grew up as an orphan, says Nikolai Kornilov. The war deprived me of childhood. My father was killed at the front, and my mother died when I was young. I began working early. I worked as a filter, a house painter, a plasterer, and a sailor, and then I went back to school. Twenty years ago I took up journalism and since then I have dedicated my whole life to the arts.

A short while ago, Nikolai Kornilov presented the Peace Fund with one of his pictures, "Palvankal Kan-Merei Pastun", a half of the royalties from the book about Tashkent—"City of My Dream".

This is Nikolai's fifth one-man show in the USSR. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Soviet Kazakhstan. Following the show, ryadye, the exhibition is on view throughout the various other galleries in capital.



"Kara-Kalpak Girls Dancing".

"A Street Sketch".

## FACTS and EVENTS

Operas. "The Flare Angel", the opera by the Soviet composer, Sergei Prokofiev, has been before the footlights for the very first time. The premiere was staged in this country by the Perm Opera and Ballet named after Pyotr Tchaikovsky. The opera is based on the novel by the Russian poet, Valery Bryusov under the same title.

Records. Walizes and polonaises by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Glazunov, Arur Rubinstein, Mikhail Glinka, Lyadov, Lyapunov, Arensky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Napravnik have made up three long-playing albums recorded with the participation of the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR, the Orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

Museums. The House Museum of Aram Khachaturian has been opened to the public in the city of Yerevan. The Ministry of Culture of the republic has instituted a prize named after the composer. It is to be awarded to a musician for outstanding works and for his or her achievements in the arts. The first winner is the well-known Armenian composer, Edgar Ogasanyan. Credit goes to him for the completion of Aram Khachaturian's ballet, "Masquerade".

## WHAT'S ON!

January 31-February 3

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremliul), 3 — Opening of the Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 31 — Sionitsky, "Icarus" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 31, 3 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Sadko" (opera). 1 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 1 — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 2 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow". 2 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 3 — Plichkin, "Wedding With the General". 3 (at 10 p.m.) — Suppe, "Die schöne Galatée".

### FILMS

Glance Back (Mosfilm Studio, USSR).

### CONCERT HALL

Leningrad State Conservatory, 1, 2, 3 — Singing for Dan Spataru (Romanian and Me), a vocal prize-winning Alexander Novikov. Solya Konstantinovskaya, Nikolai Chistyuk.

This comedy popular French sketch de Fausse and Bouffé about the funny adventures of a smuggler and his willing assistant.

Cinema: "Mir" (11 Blvd), Metro Kalkhachavaya. A Gawk (France).

Cinema: "Kosmos" (11 Blvd), Metro Kalkhachavaya. A Gawk (France).

Cinema: "Kosmos" (11 Blvd), Metro Kalkhachavaya. A Gawk (France).

# BUSINESS

## Forty per cent of Czechoslovakia's trade

This is the percentage of the Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. This figure was mentioned during a press conference in the Soviet capital given by Czechoslovak Minister-Counselor in Moscow Frantisek Mareš who stressed that over the past year the volume of mutual deliveries between the two countries reached the sum of 11,200 million roubles, which is 14 per cent higher than the corresponding figure of 1982.

Engineering goods accounted for a considerable proportion of Czechoslovak exports, stressed Frantisek Mareš. New items on the Czechoslovak export list include the Tatra-815, a new lorry, and sets of agricultural

laboratories, while the following feature among major deliveries to the USSR: the Quatro-3000 steel rolling mill, the "Amur" cargo vessel, equipment for milk factories, and sets of equipment for agrarian complexes. The consumer goods exported to the Soviet Union were worth more than fifty million roubles.

Soviet deliveries of energy, fuel and raw materials to Czechoslovakia in 1983 played a major role in that country's national economy. Soviet engineering products feature high on their export list to Czechoslovakia. Thus, the USSR supplied Czechoslovakia with equipment for nuclear projects; a factory for the production of wood

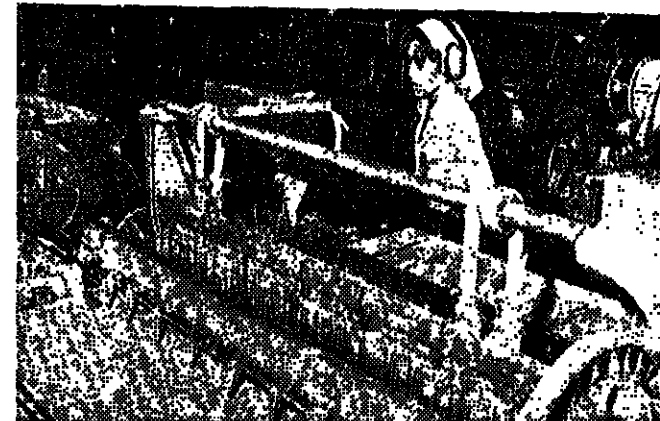
pulp was commissioned, and deliveries continued for the construction of a metro in Prague. Czechoslovakia buys large quantities of Soviet consumer goods such as refrigerators, colour televisions, photographic and amateur cinema equipment, watches, clocks, cars etc.

Speaking about plans for 1984, Frantisek Mareš noted that the volume of trade between the two countries for that year is expected to go up above the 12,000 million roubles' mark, which means a 12 per cent increase as compared with 1983. The export and import structure will be mostly retained intact.

## FACTORY BRINGS PROFIT

Over 10 million Egyptian pounds in profits have been brought to the state-owned industrial sector of Egypt in the 1982-83 fiscal year by the Nag-Hammadi aluminium factory built with the technical assistance of the USSR. This was revealed by the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources of the ARE, Mohammed al-Ghauri.

After the plant was commissioned, it began operating at its design capacity which is 168 thousand tonnes of metal every year.



The textile mill in Santiago de Cuba, built with Soviet assistance, is the largest in this branch of the industry. It is designed to produce eighty million square metres of cloth a year. No other Latin American country has industries on such a scale. In the photo: in one of the mill's shops.

## FRENCH INTEREST IN SOVIET ORDERS

The French shipbuilding association Normed has made an attempt to stimulate its contacts with Soviet organizations. This is one of two associations of the French shipbuilding industry, set up two years ago. It includes three out of the five firms which used to be the biggest ship producers in France, Victor Audren, adviser for the Company Board of Chantiers du Nord de la Méditerranée who visited the USSR, told an MNI correspondent.

The aim of our visit to Moscow is to restore close business ties with the Soviet Merchant Marine Ministry and Sudolimprom, went on to say Victor Audren. We discussed questions connected with the general market conditions of world shipbuilding and acquainted our Soviet partners with those structural changes that took place in the French shipbuilding industry. After stating our interest in receiving Soviet orders we submitted information about our technical possibilities and about the changes that have taken place of late in our production programme. It is now directed at building special ships: ferries for carrying motorist, tourists, Ro-Ro and Ro-Ro ships, vessels for car-

### CIRCUS

Moscow Circus (13 Tavetnoi Blvd), "Circus-83" programme, featuring winners of the 1st All-Union competition of circus performers.

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (6 Uralskaya St.). The second exhibition, "Palais of the Moscow Region for the 20th works: paintings and objects of decorative and applied art, in particular, trays from Zhosovo, porcelain from Gabel and miniatures from Pedokino. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro: Shchelkovskaya.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (7/9 Begovaya St.). Paintings, portraits, genre scenes and still lifes by the Moscow painters, B. Vitello and N. Zhukovskiy, are on display. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro: Begovaya. Trolleybus 20.

### WEATHER

January 31-February 3 In Moscow, city and region, clear and frosty weather will continue. Night temperatures of -12° to -17°C (to -22°C in places) and to -5° to -11°C during the day. A slight rise in temperature is possible at the end of the period. E and SE wind, 3-7 mps.

According to statistics collected over many years in Moscow the lowest temperature (of -30°C) for January 31 was registered in 1950 and the highest (-2.6°C), in 1961.

### SPORTS

Volleyball. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniky). USSR men's championship. Top league. 4 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 7.30 p.m.

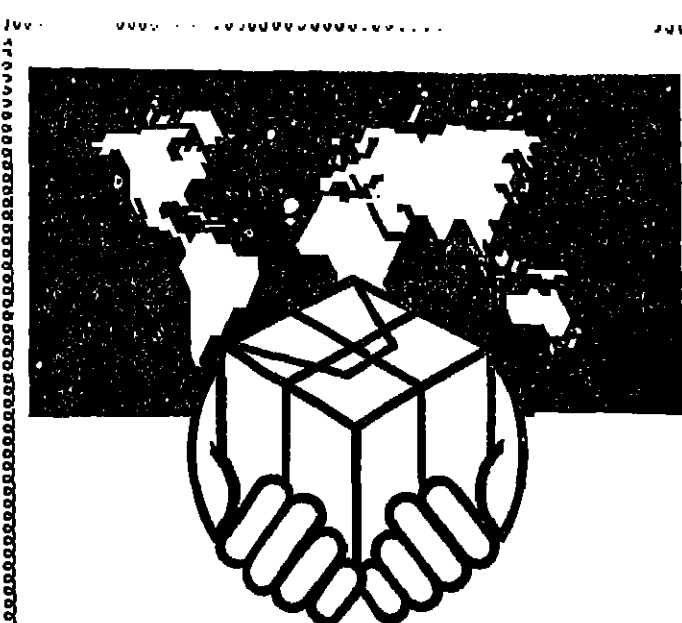
## With our country's assistance

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil is growing apace. The country's President, Jose Baptista de Figueiredo, recently attended the opening ceremony of a factory for the production of technical alcohol built in the town of Uberlândia with the use of Soviet technology and with the participation of specialists from the Soviet Union. The factory, which is the first of its kind in Brazil, will produce thirty thousand litres of technical alcohol a day.

## PROTOCOL SIGNED

Negotiations have ended in Moscow between government delegations from the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic at the end of which a protocol was signed on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1984. The volume of trade between the two countries will amount to 10.7 thousand million roubles a year; per cent increase against 1983.

As before, the Soviet deliveries will satisfy a significant part of Poland's demands in basic raw materials and fuels, such as oil, oil products, natu-



V/O VNESHPOSYLTORG

### SELLS

cars, fur garments, carpets, radio sets, cine- & photo-camera, field & opera glasses, watches & clocks, fabrics, perfumery, handicraft items, foodstuffs—in small quantities to organizations and firms in the USSR and abroad, as well as to individual customers, of foreign nationality, willing to pay in hard currency.

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## Mutual benefit

At a small exhibition at the Moscow Centre for International Trade, organized by the British Trading firm of OMC (Medical) Ltd with assistance from V/O Sovincentr, a line for the final machining of lenses and of other instruments for the medical industry was displayed.

OMC has maintained business contacts with the Soviet Union, where we represent the interests of several British and American companies, for nearly six years, said Barbara A. Page-Roberts, the firm's Sales Manager for Eastern Europe, in conversation with an MNI correspondent. Our cooperation is expanding both with regard to exports and imports, and in the field of joint development, and exchange of ideas in the production of medical instruments and equipment.

We specialize in the sphere of ophthalmology, audiology, special surgical equipment, etc.

We have already delivered to the Soviet Union a number of lines for machining lenses, a sur-

gical laser, and some cardiologic equipment. We have also negotiated over sales to Britain of Soviet glass and lenses, and ophthalmological apparatuses designed by Professor Fyodorov. The Soviet-designed laser used in reflexotherapy is of great interest to our clients.

Of late, there has been a lively exchange in delegations of specialists. Quite recently, I met a group of Soviet doctors who visited Britain to discuss the problems involved in the production of baby food with British experts. In turn, last year OMC organized a number of symposia in the Soviet Union on baby food, the treatment of eye diseases, etc. This type of work will continue in 1984.

British and Soviet scientists are now working on a joint project for baby food, and on instruments for monitoring the organs of hearing.

All our previous cooperation indicates that both sides have an interest in strengthening mutually advantageous ties.

Under the protocol, the two countries are to expand their cooperation in the manufacture and delivery of agricultural machines and other goods for the agroindustrial complex. The Soviet Union and Poland are also to increase their mutual deliveries of consumer goods.

Proceeding from its desire to support and help Poland in the economic field, the Soviet Union has granted that country a credit, as it did in previous years, for balancing off the difference in the cost of the mutual deliveries of goods.